



EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 1.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1882.

NUMBER 205.

KEY WINDING WATCHES CHANGED TO STEM WINDERS.

J. BALLENGER at Albert's China Store adjoining Pearce, Wallingford & Co.'s Bank.
ap14md

J. C. PECOR & CO.,

—AGENTS FOR—

BUIST'S GardenSeed

A fresh supply just received.

NO OLD SEED,
All this year's purchase. Call and get a catalogue.

WALL PAPER

—AND—

WINDOW SHADES

Every style and pattern, as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call and examine our stock.
ap21ly J. C. PECOR & CO.

TAKE THE

Kentucky Central R. R.

The Direct and Cheapest Route to

CINCINNATI.

2 Trains Daily (Except Sunday) 2

MAYSVILLE TO CINCINNATI,

making sure connections with all lines for the
North, South, East and West.

Holders of Through Tickets have their Baggage checked through to destination.

Special Rates to Emigrants.

Round trip tickets to CINCINNATI always on sale at greatly reduced rates.

Time table in effect May 14, 1882.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.

STATIONS.	14 Ex.	16 Ac.	STATIONS.	15 Ac.	13 Ex.
Lve. Mayville.	5:45	12:30	Lve. Lexington	5:00	
" Sum'it	5:59	12:44	Lve. Cov'ton	5:15	
" Clark's.	6:08	12:51	Lve. Paris	5:30	
" Mars'ill.	6:18	12:56	" P. J. n'c'n	5:45	
" Helena.	6:25	1:07	" Mil'bu'g	5:57	
" John'n.	6:34	1:15	" Carlisle	6:08	
" Eliz'lie	6:42	1:22	" Meyers	6:13	
" Ewing	6:47	1:26	" P. Val'y	6:19	
" Cowan	6:53	1:31	" Cowan	6:25	
" P. Val'y	6:58	1:40	" Ewing	6:35	
" Meyers	7:10	1:47	" Eliz'lie	6:40	
" Carlisle	7:25	2:04	" John'n.	6:47	
" Mil'bu'g	7:49	2:25	" Helena	6:58	
" P. J. n'c'n	8:20	2:50	" Mars'ill.	7:07	
Arr. Paris	8:25	3:00	" Clark's	7:16	
Arr. Lexington	9:20	7:00	" Sum'it	8:55	8:26
Arr. Cov'ton	11:45	6:15	Arr. Mayville	9:10	8:35
	A.M. P. M.			A.M. P. M.	

Trains 1 and 2 on Main Line run Daily, others Daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

at Lexington with the C & O R R for Ashland, Huntington and all points in the East and Southeast with the C N O & T P R R for Chattanooga and the South, with the L & N R R for Frankfort and Louisville.

For Tickets, rates on household goods, Folders description of the western country, through time tables etc., call on or address,

W. C. SADDLER,
Ag't., Mayville, Ky.

N. S. DUDLEY,
G. T. A. Flemingsburg.

Or any agent of the K C R R.

C. S. BROWN,

G. P. and F. A.

J. D. ELLISON,

General Manager.

TIME-TABLE

Covington, Flemingsburg and Pound Gap

RAILROAD.

Connecting with Trains on K. C. R. R.
Leave FLEMINGSBURG for Johnson Station:
5:45 a. m. Cincinnati Express.
9:13 a. m. Mayville Accommodation
8:25 p. m. Lexington.
7:02 p. m. Mayville Express.

Leave JOHNSON STATION for Flemingsburg on the arrival of Trains on the K. C. R. R.:
6:23 a. m.
4:00 p. m.
9:48 a. m.
1:37 p. m.

NOTICE.

ON account of my continued ill health, I have concluded, as soon as practicable, to retire from the dry goods trade, I now offer my entire stock for sale to any merchant wishing to engage in the business, and will from the 1st day of July sell my goods FOR CASH, until disposed of, which will enable me to offer to the retail trade some special bargains.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle at once, as I am anxious to square my books. Respectfully,
ap14ly H. G. SMOOT.

LANGDON'S

—CITY BUTTER—

CRACKERS.

For sale by all grocers. ap213md

P. S. MYERS,

—Dealer in—

Groceries, Hats and Caps

Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Hardware. Highest cash price paid for Grain and Country Produce.
jy15d MT. OLIVET.

T. J. CURLEY,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter

dealer in Bath Tubs, Hydrant Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Globe, Angle and Check Valves, Rubber Hose and Sewer Pipe. All work warranted and done when promised. Second street, opposite White & Ort's.
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Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL,

No. 9, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House, MAYSVILLE, KY.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
j14dlv

JOHN WHEELER

Headquarters for all kinds of Confectionery Fruits, Canned Goods, etc.

Fresh Stock and Low Prices.

Come and see me if you want to save money.

F. L. TRAYSER,

PIANO MANUFACTURER

Front St., 4 doors west of Hill House

Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, also the best make of Organs at lowest manufacturers' prices; Tuning and Repairing.
n17

THE LATEST SENSATION.

4000 Yards Lawn, choice styles and fast colors at 5 cents per yard. 500 yards India Linen at 10 cents per yard. 240 pairs regular made men's half hose at 10 cents per pair. Other goods proportionately low.

BURGESS & NOLIN.

July 6, 1882.

T. LOWRY,

—DEALER IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Woodenware, Glassware, Notions, &c. Highest price paid for Country Produce. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

Cor. Fourth and Plum Streets,

ap12lyd MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILLAM CAUDLE,

Manufacturer and Inventor of

TRUSSES.

Made Double or Single for men or boys. Address
WILLAM CAUDLE,
care T. K. Ball & Son,
ap14dawlly Mayville, Ky.

Extremes Meet.

Reformations come up from the bottom; demoralization and degenerations go down from the top. Health, life and vitality, sparkle in the eye, glow on the cheek and manifest themselves in the blood that bounds through the veins and silvery locks, palsied limbs, dimness of vision indicate the approach of death. The giant old oak that has stood the tempest of ages, succumbs for the want of vitality, and evinces the fact by the decay at the top.

So in the social or political world. Virtue is the basis of all. This is the vitalizing principle. If it fails to circulate through all the veins as to permeate every avenue of society, then demoralization and decay will be the result. As the mortal body must die just so far as the blood fails to circulate, so the body politic becomes paralyzed and dead, just so far as virtue, with all its means, are rejected. By a law that governs all created things, when a member suffers, all the body suffers. The dying limbs affects the whole tree. The felon on the finger affects the whole body. The social fabric, whether of church or state, is not exempt from the operation of this law.

"Like people like priest." The child imitates the vices as readily, or more so, as the virtues of the parent. The great mass of mankind have scarcely any higher standard of virtue, of right and wrong, than the enactment of civil law. This is manifest when we look at the law of usury in the different states. What is wrong in one state is pronounced not wrong in another. So men are educated to regard human law as the standard, and only standard, by which to govern their acts. Hence, law-makers who believe and act on that line "frame mischief by law," and "if the foundations be removed what can the righteous do?" Once adopt this doctrine and elevate the standard, and the foundations are gone. We, as a nation ran on this line in regard to African slavery until we came to ruin's brink. Can we afford to do so again? Every law enacted was in the interest of the slaveholder. Stronger and stronger were the chains riveted on the limbs of the victims, in utter disregard of virtue or right, until at last the chains were snapped asunder by the sword of vengeance. The system was demoralizing to the whites as to the black. Demoralization was the result from top to bottom. Shall we not learn a lesson? Our government is now run in the interest of another class of slaveholders. They "toil not, nor do they spin;" they own the government, dictate its laws, and gather in, by legislative enactments the labor of their fellow-countrymen.

Injustice, oppression and robbery are in such bold relief on much of our national legislation that it is now looked for as a matter of course. No surprise is expressed now-a-days at the most heinous act of legislation. The public conscience is demoralized.

It is expected that every officer of the government will come out with a full pocket, as a matter of course. When whisky frauds, De Golyer swindles and star route thievery happen to crop out, and an investigation is called for, that investigation will be stopped as soon as it threatens to implicate some one in high office, or just as soon as it has made all the capital possible for the party. The demoralization is working its way down. The masses see how they have been duped, cheated, swindled and sold out, and the tendency is to spread the spirit al road. Injustice, oppression and robbery are enacted into laws, by which millionaires are made to grow up like mushrooms in a night, and no wonder that our young men catch the spirit, and abandon the old way of honestly plodding along in pursuit of wealth, but adopt the way of the lords of the land—the Goulds—and gather in fortunes by stock gambling and legalized stealing. As the toiling slave in the cotton field knew the master was living in luxury and idleness from the fruits of his unrequited labor, and felt himself justified in appropriating enough from the potato field and chicken roost to satisfy the demands of ap-

petite, so the dandy clerk or the toiling operative in the factory feels justified in dividing the profits if he can without detection.

Where is the one officer of the government that goes out of office poor? Seeing that it is honorable to be rich, and gives great power and influence to men, no matter how obtained, how natural that Young America should imbibe the spirit and follow the example of those who, on a salary of a few thousands a year, secure and lay by hundreds of thousands? All the great combinations formed for the purpose of amassing wealth, the bulls and bears of trade have no conscience but are based on the "cussedness" of avarice, and are sending down through every avenue of society the deadly virus of dishonesty. The worst men are not in the penitentiary. The men who make corners of pork and bread, and compel the hungry, starving poor to pay unreasonable prices or starve, just because they have money and can do it, deserve to be in a prison by themselves so as not to demoralize our common convicts. But if government ignores the great crime, we will and must have an increasing crop of little crim's. If laws are made to shield the big criminals, it is hardly fair to punish the little ones if we could. Extremes will meet. If we permit the one to exist we will have the other.

REV. D. OGLESBY.

RICHVIEW, ILL.

About Marrying a Late Lamented Wife's Sister.

Detroit Free Press.

The chances are that the prohibition only enhances the alleged charms of the younger sister. Moreover, the main objection to the abolition of the law is its Mosaic and scriptural sanctity, not its practical embarrassments. Even if these were what the English paper describes them, they might be overcome by a law forbidding a wife to have her pretty sister live with her or attend her during her last illness.

Brown's Mistake.

Dwight Brown, living near Erie, Pa., is a poor but very devout man. Mr. Brown, being in destitute circumstances, knelt down with his wife, and the two prayed for help from on high. On the following day, as Mr. Brown was walking along the highway, he found a "wallet" containing \$200 in greenbacks. Just ahead of him was John Crowell, whom the prisoner must have known had dropped it, but Brown, believing this to be an answer to the earnest supplications of himself and wife, took the money home, and there was great rejoicing in the family, followed by full meals for his wife and children. The next day clothing for the half-naked family was purchased, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown earnestly believed they had found the royal road to wealth. But a little later an officer came with a warrant and arrested the head of the household on a charge of larceny. At the trial a frank statement of the whole case was made by the lawyer who kindly offered to defend Brown. He recited the ignorance of the prisoner, which was accompanied with a devout belief that God had answered his prayers in the manner described. Some of the money had been spent as described, but the rest had been turned over to Crowell, and besides this, all the household effects of the poor man had been put into the hands of the officers to be sold to make up the deficiency. The Judge, in passing sentence, said he understood the prisoner to be a hard-working man, and that the temptation had come to him in a peculiar manner. He would err, if at all, on the side of justice, and so he sentenced Brown to pay a fine of one dollar and to be confined in jail one day. The case is a peculiar one, and excited a good deal of interest.